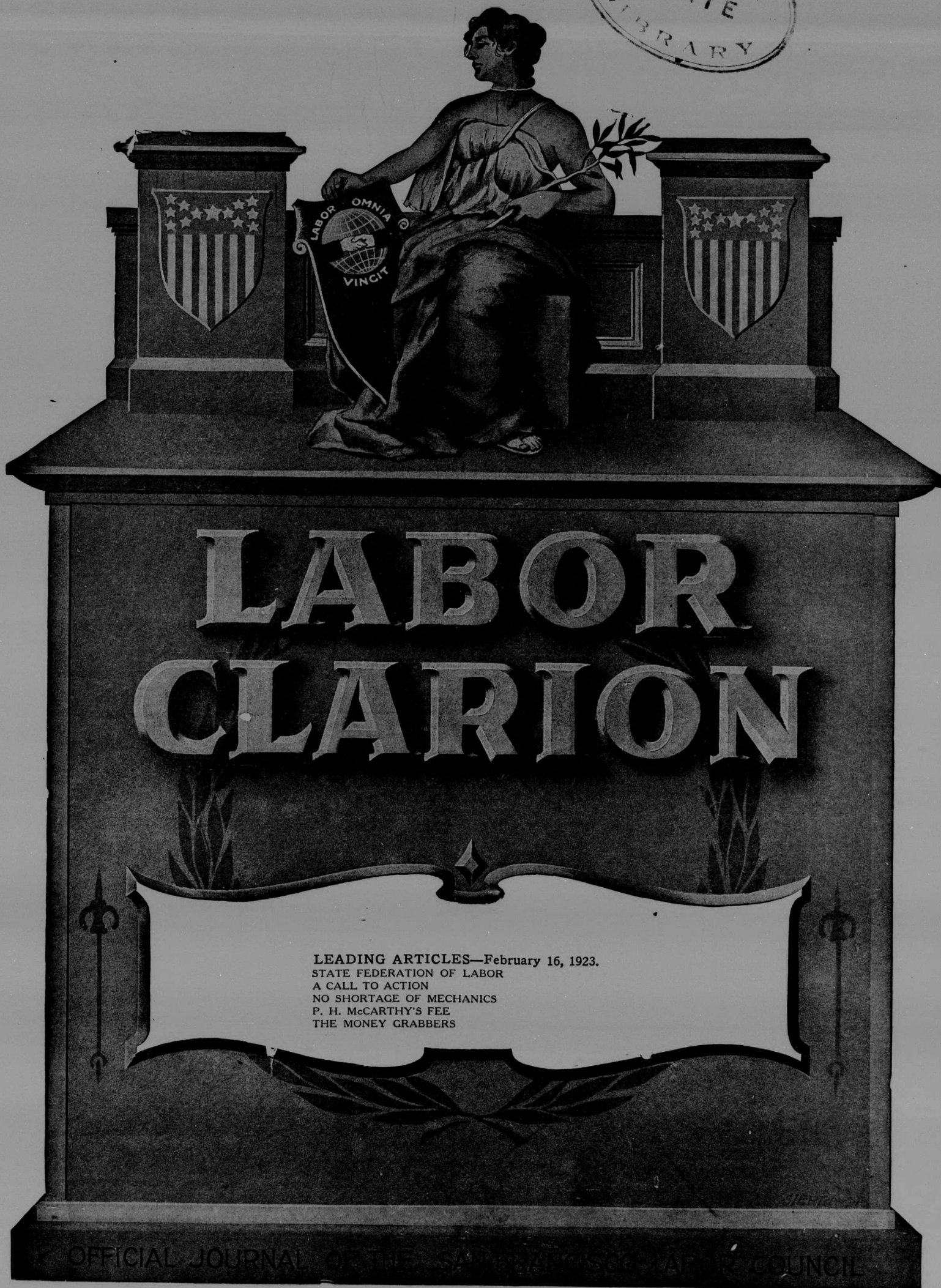


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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 16, 1923.
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
A CALL TO ACTION
NO SHORTAGE OF MECHANICS
P. H. McCARTHY'S FEE
THE MONEY GRABBERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Illinois-Pacific Glass Works.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
The Emporium.
Market Street R. R.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Hale's

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Market at Fifth San Francisco

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Stuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m. except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 P. M., at 1256 Market.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1923

No. 3

State Federation of Labor

Extracts from the Minutes of Meeting of Executive Council, San Francisco, February 4, 1923.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by President Brown. Present: President Seth R. Brown, Vice-Presidents W. E. Banker, E. Florell, R. V. Lytton, Elma F. Smith, J. J. Matheson, Roe H. Baker, James E. Hopkins, and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg. Excused: Vice-Presidents Earl F. Nelson, Geo. A. Wright, R. W. Robinson and Clarence A. Kelley. Absent: Vice-Presidents Walter G. Mathewson, James Ryan and Wm. J. McQuillan.

Communications—From E. E. Bills, secretary Glass Bottle Blowers' Association No. 22, San Francisco (Oct. 16), relating to the boycott on the Illinois-Pacific Glass Co. Left in the hands of executive officers.

From George T. Johnson, secretary, Laundry Workers No. 86, Fresno (Nov. 2), requesting that the executive council take some action whereby the waste of time of delegates for the first two or three days of the convention be eliminated at future conventions. From the Fresno Labor Council (Nov. 2), making the same request. Secretary read copy of reply. Indorsed.

From Geo. A. Wright, secretary, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles (Nov. 10), requesting our co-operation in preventing the importation of cheap foreign industrial workers as being attempted by the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles. Left in the hands of the executive officers.

From J. B. Rettenmeyer, chairman, Finance Committee, Conference on Employment Agencies, San Francisco (Nov. 10), requesting financial assistance for the work to be carried on by this Conference on Employment Agencies. On motion the sum of \$20 was contributed to this work.

From J. P. Millott, secretary, Central Labor Council, Vallejo (Nov. 25), relative to the order from the Navy Department whereby all navy yards will resume a forty-eight hour week beginning on December 1, and requesting us to communicate with the California Congressional delegation protesting against such action. (Dec. 23), Thanking the Federation for our efforts in trying to maintain a shorter work week at the Mary Island Navy Yard. Filed.

From Senators Hiram W. Johnson and Samuel Shortridge, Congressmen Clarence F. Lea, John E. Raker, Julius Kahn, Arthur M. Free, H. E. Barbour, Henry Z. Osborne, Phil D. Swing, Walter F. Lineberger, replying to our communication relative to the order of the Navy Department to resume the forty-eight hour week at the Navy Yards, explaining the action taken by the Navy Department in this matter.

From State Senator J. M. Inman, Sacramento (Nov. 24), volunteering his assistance in our efforts protesting against the proposed reduction of the minimum wage for women in this State. Left in the hands of executive officers.

From Al Berryessa, secretary, Federal Employees No. 1, San Francisco (Dec. 6), requesting us to wire our U. S. Senators urging them to use their best efforts to have the Senate Appropriations Committee report out the Sterling Reclassification Bill so that they may be able to have it

enacted into law at this session of Congress. Complied with.

From U. S. Senators Samuel M. Shortridge and Hiram W. Johnson with assurance that in all probability the Appropriation Committee will report out the Sterling Reclassification Bill and that the bill will be passed during the present short session of Congress.

From J. L. R. Marsh, secretary, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento (Jan. 17), notifying us that the controversy between the Kaeser Baking Co. and Bakers' Local No. 85 was at an end, the plant having been purchased by the Pioneer Baking Co. and now being run under agreement and is 100 per cent union. On motion the Kaeser Baking Co. was removed from the unfair list of the Federation.

Non-Partisan Political Organization—The following communication, addressed to the Executive Council of the Federation, was read:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"There is a great demand for the creation of a Non-Partisan Political Alliance from several sources, and the heads of the Railroad Brotherhoods are urging the Lodges in this State to join such a movement. We believe that the time is opportune to start such a movement. It is our opinion that if the State Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods would get together, afterwards taking in progressive farmer organizations, also other organized labor bodies not affiliated with the State Federation, we would have a wonderful political organization in this State.

"We are therefore presenting this proposition to you, with a request that you advise us how far you can or will go in the matter. We can, if satisfactory to your organization, meet with you to further perfect an organization of this character at a time and place convenient to all.

"Hoping to hear from you on this subject, we are, with best wishes,

"Yours fraternally,

"JOHN FINLAY, Chairman, State Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers;

"J. H. WASSERBURGER, Chairman, State Legislative Board, Order of Railway Conductors;

"HARRY SEE, Chairman, State Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen;

"G. F. IRVINE, Chairman, State Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen."

After a lengthy discussion of the question it was unanimously agreed to appoint a committee consisting of five members of the Executive Council, duly authorized to confer with the representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods upon the proposal contained in their letter.

Owing to the fact that the representatives of the Brotherhoods will find it convenient to meet in San Francisco during February President Brown requested the following members of the Board to serve on the committee: Baker, Matheson, Hopkins, Mathewson and Scharrenberg.

Secretary reported on the developments to date in the efforts of the Federation to resist a reduction of the existing \$16 minimum wage for women. Public hearings have been held at San Francisco

and Los Angeles and comprehensive evidence was presented in opposition to any cutting of the existing schedule.

A bill presented by Attorney Heidelberg in re expenses trip to Los Angeles hearing, amounting to \$48.25 was ordered paid.

In the matter of Resolution 38, adopted at the Long Beach Convention, President Brown requested the respective vice-presidents to submit nominations for appointment on the State Women's Committee.

Secretary reported for the Legislative Committee, stating that a series of meetings and conferences had been held to perfect the Federation's legislative program for the 45th Session of the California Legislature.

Following is the complete list of measures with numbers of bills and names of Senators or Assemblymen who introduced them:

TO WORKERS.

By Jack Williams.

Let's forget the worthless for once, and try and get down to some solid facts dealing with our welfare and of those to come. Aware you are that progress is impossible when subjected to continued neglect and indifference. Advance in all forms of betterment is the result of keeping in touch with new developments ever arising and ever needing progressive treatment. Nowhere is this more proved than in the uphill struggle of labor journalism.

With us we have a journal (The Labor Clarion) that ensures, with aided circulation and more reading of labor journals, undeniable advance in labor's onward march. And yet men will not heed the lessons of bitter experience and learn that it is merely a matter of depressed conditions to again throw them to the mercy of the men who own the dollars.

Would they but devote part of the time to labor journalism that they devote to controlled journalism in its deceptive methods of fooling the people never would they need to fear the coming of depressed times. This is patent to any school boy. It is the very simplicity of the situation that makes it more sad in the sum up.

With the power of rightfully assisted labor journalism comes also the commanding authority of the silent label. The Union Label needs not the blare of Wall Street nor the backing of money degenerates to aid it in its agency of square dealing. To further its aims the workers have but to act square with each other; simply tell and act the truth in each other's measure out in the complicated scale of labor endeavor.

Just think a moment. Would the minds dominating the yes and no of the huge mass of unorganized labor hold their control if the vast assembly of guideless workers were but to awaken to their neglected opportunities? Just one line more. Turn to the labor journal and the Union Label in the solution of the question, there's your answer.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

A CALL TO ACTION!

During the recent State political campaign candidate Richardson repeated over and over again that he would be "fair to labor" and that he could save the taxpayers millions of dollars without weakening any of the humane, charitable, progressive or educational functions of the State government. Many progressive citizens foolishly accepted the "economy" candidate's pledge. They did not suspect that Governor Richardson's economy slogan was simply a political catchword. His real purpose, according to the budget, seems to be a fixed determination to wreck California's great humanitarian institutions, to hamper the State's justly renowned educational facilities and, by withholding the necessary funds, to make ineffective and inoperative the labor laws that were placed upon California's Statute books during the past twelve years.

Governor Richardson's reactionary program, as announced in his budget, is almost beyond comprehension. This is what he proposes to do:

	Appropriations for Current Biennium	Richardson's Budget	Decrease
Bureau of Labor Commissioner (General enforcement of labor laws, including operation of State Free Employment Agencies)	\$347,807	\$288,000	\$59,807
Immigration and Housing Com- mission (Enforcement of la- bor camp sanitation and ten- ement laws, protection of im- migrants, etc.)	182,576	nothing	182,576
Industrial Accident Commis- sion (Administration and en- forcement of Workmen's Com- pensation Insurance and Safety Act)	800,461	543,820	256,641
Industrial Welfare Commission (Maintenance of minimum wage for women.)	115,360	31,060	84,300
	\$1,446,204	\$862,880	\$583,324

To so-called economy budget prepared by the present Governor also cuts nearly a quarter of a million dollars from orphans' aid. Additional millions are taken from the public school system.

Measures Sponsored By Labor.

Regulation of Private Employment Agencies, operated for profit and legal limitation of the fee which may be collected by said agencies. A. 84, 85, 86, by Mr. Fellom.

An Amendment to Section 9 of Article IX of the State Constitution, reducing the terms of members of the Board of Regents from 16 years to 8 years; also making Regents subject to recall; also providing that said Regents shall keep full record of their proceedings, which shall be open to inspection. S. C. A. 7, by Senator Murphy; A. C. A. 14, by Mr. Bernard. (Duplicates.)

Prohibiting persons employed by the State, or by any institution supported by the State "to promote or oppose for a valuable consideration" any measure pending before the people of the State under the Initiative or Referendum. S. 523, by Senator Murphy.

An act to assist persons of moderate means to acquire lots of ground and build houses thereon, such lots and houses to become homesteads, and to be sold on the installment plan. S. 53, by Senator Murphy; A. 94, by Mr. Fellom. (Duplicates.)

Legislation enabling insurance companies to purchase land, providing apartments, tenements or other dwelling houses are erected thereon, within six months after the purchase of said land and providing that the average net monthly rental shall not be more than eight dollars per room. A. 248, 252, by Mr. Hornblower.

An act regulating and licensing sweatshops. A. 223, by Mr. T. A. Mitchell.

An Act providing for the manufacture, distribution, use and sale of cement and cement products by the Department of Public Works of the State of California. S. 54, by Senator Murphy.

Strengthening and clarifying the present law regulating advertising, etc., during strikes. A. 257, by Messrs. Burns and Hornblower.

Strengthening the Women's Eight Hour Law: 1, To include "State Institutions." S. 230, by

Senator Nelson. 2, To include so-called "home-work," i. e., work taken from the factory or establishment to the home. A. 88, by Mrs. Woodbridge.

An Act requiring Sheriffs to post notices in case of attachments so that wage claims of workers will be amply protected. A. 865, by Mr. Hornblower.

An Amendment to the elevator seat law, making it compulsory that seats be placed where operators may sit on them. A. 250, by Messrs. Hornblower and Burns.

An Amendment to the drug clerk act to overcome a recent adverse court ruling. A. 325, by Mr. Hornblower.

Strengthening the present law which provides for one day's rest in seven. A. 1011, by Mrs. Woodbridge.

An Act permitting the Labor Commissioner to file civil claims for wages without the customary filing fees. S. 90, by Senator Murphy.

Prohibiting the use of the word "co-operative" by industries not truly organized on a co-operative basis in which workers share profits. A. 432, by Mrs. Dorris.

An absent voters law. A. 938, by Messrs. Crittenden and Emme.

An Amendment to the law providing sanitary facilities for motion picture operators. S. 552, by Senator Osborne.

Closing schools on Washington's Birthday and Labor Day. S. 250, by Senator Hurley.

An Act requiring that "no person shall be appointed Deputy Sheriff unless he is a citizen of this State and shall have been a resident of this State for not less than one year next preceding the date of his appointment." A. 143, by Mr. Dean.

Abolition of the \$2 license fee tax imposed on chauffeurs by the Motor Vehicle Act. A. 469, by Mr. Burns.

A barbers' sanitation act. This is a health measure, now on the statute books of many states, to protect patrons of barber shops. S. 82, by Senator Hurley.

Wholehearted support of the old age pension system championed by the Fraternal Order of Eagles. S. 168, by Senator Murphy; A. 309, by Mr. Emme. (Duplicates.)

Pension for State employees. A. 426, by Mr. West.

Changing the time when initiative petitions must be filed so that the voters may receive arguments on these measures sufficiently before election to really investigate each measure. A. 228, 282, by Mr. Crittenden.

Legislative measures in the interest of teachers. S. 465, by Senator Inman; S. 127, by Senator McDonald.

Protection for Alaska Cannery workers who sign labor contracts in California. A. 271, by Mr. Morrison; A. 154, by Mr. Hawes.

Health and Safety Measures for Miners: 1, A "collar to collar" eight hour law for miners. A. 329, by Mrs. Dorris. 2, Intercommunication of adjacent mines at working levels. A. 486, by Mr. Cleary. 3, Secondary mode of Ingress and Egress from Mines. A. 485, by Mr. Cleary.

An act providing for effective supervision and regulation of Japanese and other language schools. S. 7, by Senator Inman.

An Act to prohibit fishing, for sale or profit, in the waters of the State by persons who are not citizens and have not declared their intentions to become such. S. 64, by Senator Inman.

An Act establishing additional restrictions as regards child labor. A. 810, by Mr. Hawes.

An Anti-Blacklisting Law. A. 368, by Mr. Schmidt.

An Amendment clarifying and modifying the Criminal Syndicalism Law. A. 255, by Mr. Hornblower. Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law. A. 730, by Mr. Hornblower.

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Oakland

Los Angeles

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comfort stations for public use. A. 501, by Mr. Dean.

An Act to prohibit the use of soiled table linen and napkins for drying dishes in restaurants. A. 899, by Mr. McMillan.

Amendments to Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.

Increased Jurisdiction of Safety Matters. A. 97, by Mr. Schmidt.

Security of Compensation. A. 142, by Mr. Dean. Definition of "Unreasonable refusal" to submit to operation. A. 216, by Miss Broughton.

Death Benefits. A. 258, by Mr. Fellom.

Compulsory Insurance. A. 260, by Mr. Emme.

Misconduct of Employers. A. 281, by Mr. Crittenden.

Providing for Assistant Attorney. A. 332, by Mrs. Dorris.

Liens and Attorney's fees. A. 502, by Mr. Dean.

Eliminating Waiting Periods. A. 801, by Mr. Rosenshine.

Relating to Payments of Compensations during Period of Vocational Rehabilitation. A. 895, by Mr. West.

Assessment for "Accident Prevention Fund." A. 988, by Mr. Carlson.

Regulating Payment of Premium. A. 1015, by Messrs. Mitchell and Hornblower.

Safety Appliances, etc. A. 1052, by Mr. McDowell.

Raising Maximum of Compensations. A. 1133, by Messrs. Hornblower and Mitchell.

Releases and Compromises. S. 524, by Senator Jones.

Measures Sponsored by the Railroad Brotherhoods of California.

Prohibiting Railroads from requiring brakemen to ride on deck of moving trains. S. B. 78, by Senator Sharkey.

Requiring Railroads to re-imburse employees account of property losses caused by moving of terminals. S. B. 84, by Senator Powers.

Requiring installation of speed recorders on all road locomotives. S. B. 120, by Senator Hurley.

Limiting length of trains handling live stock in transit. S. B. 273, by Senator Powers.

Prohibiting use of telephones by train and engineers, in taking or transmitting orders for movement of trains. A. B. 208, by Mr. West.

Requiring Hospital Associations maintained by Railroads, to have employees represented on Boards. A. B. 261, by Mr. Emme.

Requiring Railroads to maintain sidewalks and handrails on all railroad bridges. A. B. 457, by Mr. Crittenden.

Requiring coach or caboose on all mail and express trains. A. B. 846, by Mr. West.

Labor Councils and local unions throughout the State are urgently requested to appoint committees with instructions to call upon the legislators during the month of February. Members of the Legislature are always influenced by their own constituents. Let them know that you are interested in the budget and in the various measures outlined in this Bulletin.

Do it now!

CAL. STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

Organized stereotypers employed on newspapers in Brockton, Mass., have raised wages from \$6.25 a day or night to \$7. In Lowell the stereotypers changed the old scale of \$35 a week to \$42 for day work and \$45 for night work.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

NO SHORTAGE OF MECHANICS.

By William J. Spencer,

Secretary Treasurer of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

The statement appearing in the daily press as a report of the Associated General Contractors in convention at Los Angeles, California, relating to the lack of building trades mechanics and ascribing as a reason therefor the restrictions imposed by the immigration law, is simply preposterous and is based either upon gross ignorance of the true facts or aims to serve some special purpose which the contractors are unwilling to disclose.

The fact remains that in all trades of the building industry, with perhaps two exceptions, there is a surplus of labor and considerable unemployment which would be still further augmented to a demoralizing extent were the immigration restrictions removed and alien labor encouraged to immigrate. By the term "alien" it is to be understood that those of non-English speaking races are referred to, of which there has been in the past a minimum number admitted who have followed the building industry. For the contractors have shown a decided reluctance to employ them.

Usually the foreign workers comprising the building trades come from the British Isles, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, which countries have not sent their quota under the existing law. There are five million unemployed in the British Isles alone at the present time. Of these a goodly number are building trades mechanics who, under the existing law, are eligible to admittance to the United States, if the claim of the contractors is a correct one. There is no reason why the alleged shortage cannot be amply supplied by the English-speaking races or by those countries herewith named whose quota has not applied for admission to the United States under the present law.

These facts are as well known to the contractors as to any other body of men who care to make inquiry and desire to be properly advised on this subject, so that it is manifestly evident the Association General Contractors either purposely avoided a study of the subject, or, as stated before, some hidden purpose lurks in the report coming from Los Angeles.

The two trades referred to are the bricklayers and plasterers. If there is a shortage of these workers it is due to two causes; these are the unprecedented housing program launched throughout the country which is nearing completion at this time. Again it will be admitted that during the war solid structures were not erected by the Government, nor were private enterprises in building erection permitted, so that since there were no workmen employed it follows no apprentices were introduced to the trades.

There is perhaps no one in this country in a better condition to judge as to the truthfulness of the latter statement than the officials of the Associated General Contractors of America who had charge of all the cantonment work, and indeed all war constructions, and who will without doubt readily admit that there was little if any employment for the workmen of the two trades herewith mentioned, and that under the draft laws prospective apprentices would not be permitted employment even had the opportunity been open to them.

According to recent reports, "Barbarous" Mexico spends 60% of its federal appropriations for education. The United States government still spends 86% of the federal appropriations for war and less than 2% for education. What a backward people the Mexicans are anyway! At any rate, they are going forward faster than we are.

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P. H. MCCARTHY'S FEE.

The payment of \$10,000 by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to P. H. McCarthy as a fee for his political influence in opposing the Water and Power Act has proved the real sensation of the Jones committee investigating the campaign expenditures for and against ballot measures.

Here is a transcript of the testimony showing how the deal between the power company and McCarthy was arranged:

Kehoe—Now, there is P. H. McCarthy's services at \$10,000. What services did P. H. McCarthy render?

Britton—Well, when it came to my attention through our friends and some of our employees and Wood and others that there was an evident great activity among the labor organizations in favor of the act, I felt that it was essential that we would endeavor to see if all labor was inclined toward favoring the act.

I heard that the Building Trades Council had refused to endorse the act; and it immediately occurred to me that Mr. McCarthy, who was a strong representative of that organization, would know. So I sent for him and asked him. He said it was a fact that the Council had refused to endorse the act and he did not believe in it personally.

And then I asked him if he would accept employment from the company to circulate among his friends and acquaintances and to educate the laboring element that he represented against the act, and he said he would be very glad to.

Kehoe—About when was that, Mr. Britton?

Britton—To my best recollection that was some time in August or September of 1922.

Kehoe—About two months, then, he gave the service to you?

Britton—Say three months; something over three months. Yes.

Kehoe—About three months and you paid \$10,000 for those services?

Britton—Well, he secured workers. I assumed that he secured workers. He did not do it all himself.

Kehoe—Was that a part of the arrangement with him that he was to secure some workers and pay them out of that?

Britton—That he was to do all that he could with the Building Trades Council organization in educating them against the act.

Later in response to questions by Senator Nelson, Britton said he had asked for no itemized accounting from McCarthy.

"When I trust a man, I trust him," Britton said. "I don't keep close watch on my office force. I trust it."

"I felt that McCarthy could be trusted and I trusted him."

"Besides that, almost immediately I began seeing the effects of McCarthy's work. My men reported almost immediately that labor was swinging over to opposition to the act."

"I'll admit it was good politics—a good investment to hire P. H. McCarthy," Senator Nelson interrupted.

"I'll say it was," smiled Britton.

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DISCOVERED! WHAT IS A CAPITALIST?

You can't beat California!

They go the limit in California. Whatever is started in California is finished. You have to hand it to the Californians.

If a Californian starts in to be a progressive he goes the living limit; if he aims to be hard-boiled he becomes the original ten-minute egg.

Henry S. McKee, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, where everything is the very essence of the whichness of the which, wrote a book on "The A. B. C's of Business." It tells it all. Nothing remains to be said.

Most important of all, we now know what and why is a capitalist. Mr. McKee has handed out "a gem of purest ray serene," a glittering jewel of bewildering brilliance, a regular humdinger of a sparkler. Listen mates:

"The capitalist is the fruit of our industrial experience. He is the only contrivance, except the savings bank and the insurance company, by the use of which we have succeeded in accumulating much capital; and it is only by obtaining and using capital that we have risen out of the cave and wigwam. It has been proved that the only way we, as a people, can save enough capital to insure the continuance of our industrial life is to put so much income into the hands of one man that he cannot consume or destroy it, and thus cannot help saving it. After saving it there is no place it can go except into industry. In this way we get it saved, which is the important thing to America as a whole. Just who saves it does not matter much. Saved and employed in productive industry, it serves all of us about equally well, no matter who owns it."

So, the reason why about capitalists is that we need them as "institutions" in which to accumulate money so that we can have something to use in running industry. Give a capitalist so much money that he can't spend it and he'll put it into industry.

Fill a sponge so full of water that it can't soak up any more and give the pail the overflow.

The reason for having silk is that the labor left over from making silk can be used in making gingham.

Mr. McKee forgets that most business is run on credit, he forgets that labor makes commodities upon which values rest. He forgets—but why shouldn't he forget?

For an original explanation and justification of capitalists the golden orange has to be handed to him. And let it be a California orange, by all means.

Long live the Angelenos; whatever they do they do to a frazzle. Harrison Gray Otis should give a cheer from his grave for Henry McKee.

He is the best teacher of others who is best taught himself; that which we know and love we cannot but communicate.—Thomas Arnold.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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BEAUTIFUL RUSSIA!

Samuel Spewack, special correspondent of the New York World, rambling around Russia, writing a series of articles about what he sees, writes the following in one article:

The cold fact is the Soviet workingman is little better off than the unenlightened slave of the old-fashioned coal operator or the grasping Steel Trust. In the last analysis he has as little to say in the management of the industry. He doesn't "own" the factory. He gets none of the profits, if there are any. The World correspondent listened to both sides of the story; that of the executive, that of the workingman. Here is what he learned, indisputable facts:

The average salary of the skilled mechanic in factories running at almost pre-war normal—and there are several such in this city—is less than \$10 a month. A minimum of \$50 a month is needed for a bare living in this city.

Strikes Are Forbidden.

The Soviet worker cannot strike. If a group persists in being malcontent they are reasoned with, then arrested. For by striking they become counter revolutionists.

Production and not the welfare of the worker is the dominating force in industry. The worker is part of the "machine" our radicals rail against. If his output isn't up to the standard, he's fired.

The Soviet skilled workers' standard of living is lower than that of our common laborer. One meal a day, no theatres or even moving pictures, and then work.

This is what the Soviets call "State Capitalism." The government gets the profits; the Government becomes the employer. The Communists believe by being efficient employers they can eventually bring Communism, and the worker will come into his own. Meanwhile the worker is treated as—a worker.

Elections a Sham.

Officially, the worker votes for his delegates to the local Soviet, or council. Communists and reliable "non-party men" are chosen. Since no responsible Soviet official pretends democracy exists here, it is not surprising that elections are mere formalities. The worker is bombarded with propaganda, and the steam roller bounds over in old Tammany Hall fashion. The Soviets have a way of sending Anarchists, Left Social Revolutionaries and others opposed to them to far-away places.

PLEAD FOR SYMPATHY.

The pauperized and abused railroads that are always pleading for sympathy and "a square deal," are again shown to be lawbreakers.

Under the Cummins-Esch law railroads that earn over 6 per cent must pay one-half of the excess into the Federal treasury for the benefit of weaker roads. This provision was in the original law when the railroads urged its passage by the biggest publicity campaign and the biggest lobby that was ever assembled in the Nation's capital.

Many railroads are earning in excess of 6 per cent, but they declare they will not comply with the law because it is "unconstitutional." They have not even complied with the law under protest.

In a recent speech Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the Kansas public utilities commission, charged the Santa Fe Railroad with hiding its enormous profits so that when the government attempts to collect under the Cummins-Esch law, there will be nothing to collect. The Kansas official stated that this railroad makes no attempt to observe this law.

On the floor of the United States Senate Mr. Capper stated that "not a dollar of these excess earnings above the 6 per cent fair-return standard, netted by probably 60 railway systems under the rate clause of the Cummins-Esch law, has been paid to the Government."

WAS MONROE MISTAKEN?

Sir:

This year our citizens are to celebrate the centenary of the promulgation to the world of the Monroe Doctrine.

Those familiar with the message on which the doctrine is founded will know that it contains many words and propositions. Chief among the latter is that stating that the United States of America would regard any extension of the European system (the system of Militarism and Imperialism) "to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and whose independence we have acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other matter their destiny, by any European power in any other light than a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." So far our citizens accept Monroe's views as unimpeachable and as a firm foundation for future policy.

But Monroe went further. He knew that his illustrious predecessor, George Washington, had made early acknowledgment of the new French Republic, in spite of its bloody guillotine and untold horrors. So, in the same message, he lays down the rule that our duty also was "not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of the powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a just, firm and manly policy."

Have we forgotten this part of his doctrine in our treatment of Mexico and Russia, or have we been—nay are we?—endeavoring "to interfere in the internal concerns" of those countries, both of which seek our friendship?

How far right was—and is—Monroe in his doctrine? Or, was he mistaken?

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif.
February 14, 1923.

HIGH COURT UNDER FIRE.

The United States Supreme Court was attacked at both ends of the capitol because of its 5-to-4 decisions. Senator Borah presented a bill which would necessitate seven members of the court concurring before an act could be declared unconstitutional. This would apply only to cases over which the court has appellate jurisdiction; that is, to cases that come to the court on appeal. Congressman Frear of Wisconsin introduced a constitutional amendment along the same lines.

"We find the once all-powerful legislative branch of this Government," said Congressman Frear, "now dwarfed to the position of a supplicant for legislative license constantly waiting, hat in hand, in the ante-room of the court for its seal of approval. The loss of prestige and power of the American Congress and growth of imperial authority by the once mild-mannered court is best expressed by a lusty challenge of Justice Taft, chief for life. In the late case of Bailey vs. Drexel Furniture Company (May 15, 1922, child labor case), he said:

"It is the high duty and function of this court in cases regularly brought to its bar to decline to recognize or enforce seeming laws of Congress dealing with subjects not intrusted to Congress but left or committed by the supreme law of the land to the control of the states. We can not avoid the duty, even though it requires us to refuse to give effect to legislation designed to promote the highest good."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1923.

The bird is your true Poet. I have seen him,
When the snow wrapped his seeds, and not a
crumb

Was in his larder, perch upon a branch,
And sing from his brave heart a song of trust
In Providence, who feeds him though he sows not,
Nor gathers into barns. Whate'er his fears
Or sorrows be, his spirit bears him up;
Cares ne'er o'ermaster him, for 'tis his wont
To stifle them with music.

—James Drummond Burns.

There never was a time when the demand for
the union label on purchases meant more to the
labor movement than right now. Attacked on
every side by the elements of greed there can be
no more simple and practical way of promoting
the advancement of the workers to a higher plane
than a consistent demand for the union label on
all purchases. The courts cannot restrain a mem-
ber of a union from making such a demand and
the non-union employer is powerless in the prem-
ises. It is, therefore, a rather remarkable thing
that so few members of unions take advantage of
this most potent weapon in their hands. What
is your excuse for failing to do so? Is it a really
valid reason?

In this country all men are created free, but
that does not mean that they remain free unless
they assert their right to do so and exert them-
selves to maintain that right. The truth is there
is no place in the present scheme of things for
the fellow who goes to sleep on the journey
through life. Every animate thing in creation
which hopes to live must struggle or die. There
is no alternative, and the wage worker must,
therefore, organize and thus equip himself to
successfully sustain the rights and privileges that
have been handed down to him by those who
established this Republic or go down in the
whirlpool of competition for the good things of
life. Surely there is no one more entitled to the
fruits of toil than the toiler himself, but he can
only get them by being alert and active in his
own interest. We are not urging more pro-
nounced selfishness on the part of the worker,
but merely an intelligent watchfulness in order
that he may not be defrauded of his rights by
those who place their own selfish purposes above
everything else, even above justice and right.

The Money Grabbers

If there is an institution in existence in this country where men occupying
positions of influence and power should be scrupulously careful in using that in-
fluence in fields of political significance, and particularly for pay, that institution
is the labor movement, yet from time to time persons occupying such positions do
so use them for their own pecuniary advantage. The latest instance of this kind
has just come to light through the investigation being conducted by the Senate
Committee looking into expenditures in connection with the campaign on the
water and power act in this State last fall. The Vice-President and General
Manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company testified before the committee
that P. H. McCarthy, former President of the Building Trades Council, had been
paid \$10,000 for opposing the adoption of the law. And this in spite of the fact
that the Building Trades Council had by an overwhelming vote indorsed the pro-
posed plan.

Men in the labor movement who do such things may be able to justify their
conduct in law, but they certainly can find no justification in morals, and the
sooner the mass of the membership of labor unions come to the conclusion that
as soon as an officer is caught performing in such a fashion he shall be uncere-
moniously kicked out the better it will be for the workers generally. The practice,
of course, is not common, but there are those in the movement who constantly use
their official positions to "feather their own nests" financially, and a close watch
should be kept upon those whose tendencies seem to be in that direction. Indi-
viduals who are so selfish as to be continually trying to grab the money whenever
the opportunity is afforded have no business occupying official positions in the
movement. There is no scarcity of men in the movement who are willing to render
service because of their inherent desire to be helpful in promoting the welfare of
the workers, and while, of course, they need enough in salary to be able to live,
they have no disposition to force all they can get out of the treasuries, and these
are the men who should occupy the offices of all labor organizations. The fellow
who accepts an office simply because it is a job and will pay him more than he can
get otherwise is not fit for official station in the labor movement. His place is
out in the world of get and grab, and in that field his company will be more con-
genial, though he may have to scramble more vigorously in order to garner in the
shekels.

The latest revelation is disgraceful, even if not criminal, and deserves the
severest censure of the entire labor movement. It can be said with absolute candor,
however, that the parties who paid \$10,000 for such service as they received were
victimized, because such influence as came as a result of the expenditure was not
worth anything like the amount of the outlay. It may have resulted in changing
a very few votes, but that any very large number was influenced in that way is
beyond the realm of belief. The membership of the labor movement is not made
up of individuals so easily drawn away from their moorings. The very fact that
the Building Trades Council, after their official organ had been used by the party
who received the money to flay the water and power act, officially reaffirmed its
indorsement of the measure furnishes sufficient proof that the influence wielded
was practically nil.

In spite of the statement of the man who contracted for the payment to the
effect that he believed his investment was a good one, we are convinced beyond
the shadow of a doubt that he was bunkoed, and we are just as satisfied that in
future those who are out to purchase influence in the labor movement will think
twice before they turn over money to such an individual in order to get the sup-
port of the wage workers for their political propositions. They should also be
careful before doing so in any instance.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The increase in wages to workmen in the steel industry which U. S. Steel and others were forced to make because the immigration law prevented the influx of a swarm of cheap labor from Europe and Asia has not affected the earning power of the United States Steel Corporation. Its report for the fourth quarter of 1922 shows net earnings of \$27,552,392 after operating expenses and taxes. United States Steel has maintained regular dividends throughout the depression following the war by drawing from its enormous surplus. The earnings for the last quarter show profits amount to twice the regular dividend requirements. Financial writers look upon this news as an omen of prosperity for the country during 1923.

Fellow-feeling is a rare jewel in the twentieth century of the Christian era as in the first. It is not a common shop-window gem displayed everywhere. It is a shy virtue which flowers unostentatiously; it is a kind of experience by intuition. . . . Fellow-feeling thinks kindly and generously of other people; our hearts warm to them, and we do not mock at their virtues, but deal indulgently with their weaknesses and vanities, which never fail to amuse us.—Joseph Lucas, in "Ingenuous Voices."

Associated Press stories from Chicago during the past week show the manner in which detective agencies are operated, how they plot and plan to provoke crimes in order to create a demand for their services. They not only scheme to have others commit crimes, but actually have them committed by their own hirelings and then attempt to fasten the offenses upon innocent parties. When these plots are against the labor movement invariably the sleuth perpetrating them operates through those who are radically inclined within the movement. They know, to begin with, that it is not possible for them to get a foothold within the movement if they cater to the true trade unionists, so they always take a radical tack and attempt to make dupes of those foolish enough to follow them. Very frequently they succeed in having themselves elected as officers of organizations and thus are able to gain information and do things that otherwise would be impossible and always they are elected by radical votes. The revelations being made in Chicago, however, indicate that they are about the worst lot of grafters and cutthroats in the country, absolutely unworthy of trust by anyone. They scheme and plan and strive to double-cross one another just as readily as to victimize others. The same sleuth will be operating for two or three agencies at the same time and furnishing information to each about the others. This condition of affairs, of course, is not new to those of experience in the labor movement because it has long been known that these agencies are so conducted, but persons on the outside have been slow to believe it possible that human beings could stoop so low as to endeavor to imprison innocent parties merely for the purpose of collecting the miserable pay that the agencies dole out to their operatives. Before Frank Walsh gets through with this crowd, however, he will demonstrate to the American people just what sort of rascals they are and show in detail the dastardly crimes they commit and endeavor to fasten upon others.

WIT AT RANDOM

Grocer's Clerk—Should I order some more fresh eggs?

Grocer—No. We have enough fresh eggs in the cellar to last us a couple o' months.—The Progressive Grocer.

During a very hot spell a man was riding in his Ford with one foot hanging out over the door. A small boy, noticing this, shouted after him: "Hey, mister! Did you lose your other roller skate?"—Harper's Magazine.

"Miss Prim insists upon calling herself a girl."
"Well, why shouldn't she? New York still calls itself 'new.'"—University of Buffalo Bison.

"Can't you wait on me?" asked the impatient customer. "Two pounds of liver. I'm in a hurry."
"Sorry, madam," said the butcher, "but two or three are ahead of you. You surely don't want your liver out of order."—The Progressive Grocer.

A man who went to his grocer's to order something for dinner was asked if he would like to have a saddle of mutton.

"Why," said he, "wouldn't it be better to have a bride? Then I'd stand a better chance of getting a bit in my mouth."—The Progressive Grocer.

"Look, Daddy," said a little six-year-old, "I pulled this cornstalk right up all by myself."

"My, but you are strong!" said his father.

"I guess I am, Daddy. The whole world had hold of the other end of it."—Boston Transcript.

"Say, mamma, was baby sent down from heaven?"

"Why, yes."

"Um. They like to have it quiet up there, don't they?"—The Legionnaire.

Income Tax Official—And is the separation from your husband an official one?

Kate—I dunno about "official." All I knows is when 'e comes to our 'ouse, we calls the police an' they chucks 'im out.—Toronto Globe.

Mandy—I've decided to leave mah husban'.

Hanna—How come? Is you beginin' to economize?—Life.

Seven-year-old Mary had been repeatedly cautioned against handling any object that might contain germs. "Mother," she said, "I shall never play with my puppy any more, because he has germs on him."

"Oh, no! replied the mother. "There are no germs on your puppy."

"Yes, there are," insisted the child. "I saw one hop."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Artillery Rookie (about to take his first lesson in horsemanship)—Sergeant, please pick me out a nice, gentle, peace-loving horse.

Stable Sergeant—D'ja ever ride a horse before? Rookie—No.

Sergeant—Ah! Here's just the animal for you. Never been ridden before. You can start out together.

Bishop Bloomfield confesses that as a country curate he thought very highly of a sermon he had preached on "Atheism" and was so imprudent as to ask a farmer with whom he had walked from church how it struck him. "Well, sir," he replied, "for all you did say, and no doubt it was very clever, I still believe there is a God."—Christian Register (Boston).

MISCELLANEOUS

THE COMING WORLD.

We do but cross a threshold into day.

Beauty we leave behind,

A deeper beauty on our path to find,
And higher glories to illumine the way.

The door we close behind us is the Past:
Our sons shall find a fairer door at last.

A world reborn awaits us. Years to come

Shall know its grace and good,

When wars shall end in endless brotherhood,
And birds shall build in cannon long since dumb.

—George Sterling.

OLD AGE.

Ye wants a job, ye dew,

An' you're only sixty-tew?

Thanks, we've all the rheumatics as we're needin' without you,

This ain't no old man's home, this factory is not;
We takes on men that's young an' strong, an' "on the spot."

It ain't no use ter pray,

You're not worth the pay.

Thar's the young men close behind ye, an' you're blocking' up the way.

An' where are ye to go?

How the devil shud I know?

Thar's no one cryin' fur yer when yer sixty-tew or so,

Yer has a first-class chericter; yer don't law down an' snooze;

Yer've got a bit of strength still left as yer'd be glad to use.

But everywhere you're told,

Tho' steady, smart, clean bowled,

That the sin that's past forgivin' is the sin of bein' old.

Well, that's nuthin' as yer'll get;

Charitable schemes is off, yer bet.

That may be that good time comin', but it ain't a-comin' yet.

Likewise we hasn't got no thousands income every year,

And one thing is too difficult, an' t'other thing too dear.

Old age has took your trick,

So jest you march off quick;

Thar's the poorhouse an' the cemetery—you've only got to pick.

—Lue F. Vernon.

PER CAPITA TAXES.

The average cost to each resident in San Francisco County will be \$40.01 in taxes for the year 1922-1923, according to the statement issued today by State Controller Ray L. Riley whose department has been busy for some time compiling data on tax burdens. San Francisco County's total tax bill for the year 1922-1923 amounts to \$21,351,433.86. Estimating the population to be five hundred thirty-three thousand six hundred the per capita cost is \$40.01.

According to Riley the tax levy consists of the general county levy of \$21,351,433.86. This amount according to Controller Riley will be augmented by certain other receipts from different county sources and from moneys distributed to the different political subdivisions by the State, such as school moneys at the rate of \$30.00 per pupil; motor vehicle moneys collected in the county, one-half of which is returned for use on highways.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The next monthly meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday, February 18, in the main Auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. It will be called to order promptly at 1 o'clock p.m. and promises to be one of the most interesting sessions held by the union in recent months. Some time ago the union instructed its scale committee to negotiate an arbitration agreement and wage contract with the Printers' Board of Trade and Franklin Printing Trades Association, the same to be reported to the union for ratification. After many conferences, the representatives of the employers' associations and the union have decided upon scale and arbitration agreements to be submitted to their respective organizations for approval. These propositions will be incorporated in the report of the union's scale committee which will be presented for consideration at Sunday's meeting, and it is highly important that all members be present, especially those identified with the book and job branch of the craft. Immediately following adjournment of the regular union meeting the Intertype Corporation of California, W. B. Goode (an active member of No. 21), manager, will present a four-reel motion picture, showing how the Intertype is built from the very beginning, how it is inspected and how it operates. C. W. Frantz, a representative of the Intertype Corporation, who is also affiliated with the local Typographical Union, will operate the picture machine and deliver an explanatory talk while the picture is being shown. Invitations have been extended to members of all crafts composing the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council to view the picture, which will require about an hour to show. With all these big features on the program, Sunday's meeting should be of sufficient interest to pack the Auditorium, which is on the first floor and the largest assembly hall in the Temple. Job men, this should be your meeting. Make it yours by being there!

The funeral of U. G. Wilson, who succumbed to chronic myocarditis at his home, 59 McCoppin street, February 12th, was held last Wednesday from a local mortuary chapel under direction of the Typographical Union, of which he had been a member for more than thirty years. His remains were incinerated in Woodlawn Crematorium. Mr. Wilson was born in New York October 4, 1863, his age being 59 years 4 months and 7 days when he departed this life. He was well known and well liked in San Francisco printing circles, having been employed at various times on all the local daily papers. He was attached to the Journal of Commerce Chapel at the time he was stricken by his last illness five weeks ago. Mr. Wilson was a man of sterling character and esteemed by all his friends. Mourning his death are his widow and two daughters, Letitia, a student in the University of California, and Ione, to whom the heartfelt sympathy of the membership of Typographical Union is given.

Addressing a San Francisco correspondent, Ed Lowe, Daily News proofreader, who has been touring the southern part of the state in his flivver the last two weeks, writing from Los Angeles, describes a few of his troubles as follows:

"Ran out of gas on top of a ridge in a snow-storm. Nearly froze to death. Made all the hills on high. Burned up my battery just as I got into L. A. Am laid up for repairs. On water wagon."

C. C. Peterson, former foreman of the state printing office composing room, whose postoffice address has been Seattle the major part of the last four or five years, drifted down from the Siwash town last week and slipped his traveler into No. 21. Since leaving Sacramento Peterson has made a few tours of the Orient, reaching the

Far East via the steamship Pine Tree State, on which he experienced all the joys that go with the job of ship's printer.

Jack Danti is nursing a badly mangled index finger, which he allowed to become tangled up in a modern proofpress in the composing room of the Western News Press. The accident will necessitate what Jack probably was looking for—a somewhat prolonged vacation.

W. S. Eubanks, a two-thirder who worked his way from Birmingham to San Francisco last fall, left this jurisdiction last Tuesday, en route to Los Angeles.

Press dispatches from Indianapolis last Tuesday announced the death of Bert G. Brady, who had been a representative of the International Typographical Union for twenty-two years and chairman of its committee on apprentices. Mr. Brady was well known in many composing rooms in the East and in Canada.

The late Congressman H. Z. Osborne, who passed away in Los Angeles last week, formerly was a member of the Typographical Union. He was the author of many home-made truisms, some of which are:

"Life is made happy only by friendships."

"Money is good only in its wise expenditure and for others."

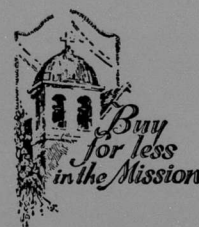
"Service for your fellows brings the greatest reward."

These truisms were observed by the late congressman as sign-posts for his own individual and public life. They are taken from a "A Friendship Farewell" letter written by him and left to his son, Sherrill B. Osborne, with the request that its contents be passed on to those whom he knew and loved to show his appreciation of their staunch friendship. In part, the "farewell" read: "My own life has been a treasury rich in friendships, and whatever I may be credited in accomplishing has been because of the true friends in so many walks of life. They have been staunch, true friends, and their confidence and support have always been a great comfort to me."

News Chapel Notes: Louis Schmidt is basking in the sunshine of Southern California. . . . William R. Hickey has resigned his position as night foreman. He has been succeeded by William Kearns. Hickey is now working on a daylight shift. . . . C. J. Stevens, former chapel chairman, has joined sides with the night force.

Ed Porter has been chosen Stevens' successor as chairman. Leave it to the News gang to keep things moving! They's a real live bunch of syn-copated steppers—always "struttin' along," in fact.

For heaven's sake! What's the matter with you fellows? Two months of the new year almost gone and nary a whisper as to who wants to go to Atlanta next August. Where are your bonnets? Did the high wind of last week sweep them all into the bay? At the time this issue of the Labor Clarion went to press the election ring was woefully barren of chapeaux. But maybe the weather is still too crimp to part with the old skypiece. Huh? Is that the right guess?



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Assets.....	\$80,671,392.53
Deposits.....	76,921,392.53
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,750,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	400,613.61

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31st, 1922.

MUFFINS.

The country is going to pay tribute amounting to millions to whoever wins out in a great fight between monarchs of the oil industry for control of what is known as the oil cracking process for separating gasoline from petroleum.

Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, a technical magazine, says the tribute proposed by one contestant is 10 cents a barrel. Ask the eighth grade what that would mean on the whole product and what it would amount to when levied against the consumer in the retail trade. Nothing is too small to pass on to the consumer.

Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering wants to know how long American industry will tolerate \$2000 a year patent examiners "to grind out" confusion for the \$15,000 judges, to the delectation of the \$50,000 lawyers and the despair of those who pay for it all."

Maybe there's a thought in that suggestion.

An American oil magnate has grabbed a soviet concession on the island of Saghalien, which shows that oil magnates will gamble on wildcat governments just as so many other Americans gamble on wildcat oil, as somebody has pointed out.

But isn't it strange how oil can be found at the center of so many world problems. There's Baku, a fluky little capital that wouldn't be coveted by anyone if it didn't cover one of the great oil deposits of this well-known world.

There's Tampico, with all of the international ruckus its oil deposits have caused. If it wasn't for oil about the only reason an American or Britisher would have for going to Tampico would be to get away again. But there's the oil. Oil corporations flock over the world fighting for oil, because oil means power and profit. This will be interesting to Joe Brown, lathe tender, and to Bill Jones, farmer. They'd be so eager to fight for Standard Oil in Bessarabia!

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner and, it seems, without moving or exerting himself in the least, just stuck in his thumb and extracted the plum.

Since then many persons have learned how to get the plums without planting trees.

There is Harry Sinclair. He just stuck around and got a whole darned bushel of plums. No effort at all. He's added to that bushel a whole lot, too. Just sat tight in his corner and passed a few pieces of paper, adding millions of plums to his bank balance.

Gee, it's great to have brains—and friends; particularly the right kind of friends, and more especially, friends who own plum orchards or who are custodians of plum orchards.

Down in Arkansas mob rule seems to go its merry way. What is a mob, more or less, to disturb the happy reflections of office holders. Though mob rule has had four counties under absolute control 90 per cent of the newspapers scarcely know anything has happened and mighty few "law and order" crusaders have opened their heads about it.

A union man proven innocent was hanged, many were driven from their homes, elected officials were forced to resign, and the high and mighty mob did as it goldarned pleased. But, as Cicero remarked, nature is wonderful and all's well with the world.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Austria: Fewer Holidays Proposed—Fewer holidays have been demanded by the Vienna Chamber of Commerce on the grounds that with a reduction of superfluous holidays production in Austria could be increased by 6 per cent.

Denmark: Unemployment—Figures at the beginning of December, 1922, showed approximately 40,000 unemployed persons in Denmark, while by the end of the same month the number of unemployed persons had risen to 56,000.

England: Textile Strike—What is stated to be the first strike in the wool textile trade since the outbreak of the World War occurred in Bradford early last month. The dispute arose over the announcement of a large firm of its intention to change from the "two-break" to the "one-break" system of work shifts.

Useful Contributions—Two optical firms of Birmingham have generously offered to make free eye examinations and supply 700 pairs of spectacles to the poor of the city who are in need of them but who are without the means of purchasing them.

France: Accident Legislation — Agricultural workers, who as a class have been heretofore excluded from compensations such as are allowed by law to industrial workers for accidents incurred in the course of their employment, have, by appropriate legislation, become entitled to adequate compensation in the case of work accidents.

Netherlands: Housing Shortage—In Amsterdam there is a shortage of 16,320 dwellings, causing many families to "double up" and hundreds of others to occupy house-boats on the numerous canals.

Spain: Seville—Permission has been granted to several labor syndicates to reopen their headquarters which had been closed since the latter part of November, 1922, as a result of the dock strike. Four Associations, however, whose cases are still pending before the courts, have been refused such permission.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSN. AGAIN ACTIVE.

The Executive Committee of the International Association on Unemployment, which resumed its activities recently, has informed the various international branches and its correspondents in Europe and in the United States of its intention to take part in the international congress on social politics to be held in 1923. It proposes to ask that the problem of unemployment shall be included on the agenda of the congress.

The committee asks the national branches to undertake propaganda in their respective countries in favor of the ratification by their governments of the draft conventions concerning unemployment, and for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, adopted by the International Labor Conferences at Washington (1919) and Genoa (1920). It also urges the adoption of the various recommendations relating to unemployment.

The Belgian branch has already taken steps in this direction by including in its immediate programme the investigation of seasonal unemployment and the questions of vocational guidance and emigration.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of February 9, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Bakers No. 24—A. Hauser, L. Martin, John Noll, K. Hess, J. Tousaint, S. K. Leman, Herman Koenig. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Charles Schwartzberg, Joe Eltinger, vice Delegates Glass and Rose. Delegates seated.

Application for Affiliation—From the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section, enclosing credentials for Mrs. John Coakly and Elva Muller. Moved that the request be complied with and the delegates seated without voice or vote; carried.

Communications—Filed—From the Stage Employees and Molders, enclosing donations for the striking shopmen. From Mailers' Union, enclosing donation for the Astoria Relief Fund. From L. S. Gordon, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation of Railway Employees, acknowledging receipt of \$125. From the Board of Public Works, with reference to unions presenting data regarding increases asked for. Minutes of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the World War Veterans, request for Council's indorsement.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the California State Federation of Labor, with reference to the reactionary budget of Governor Richardson.

Resolutions Adopted—From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, requesting the Council to petition the Legislature of the State of California to repeal the Syndicalist Act.

Report of Executive Committee—Your committee organized by electing George Hollis, chairman, and John O'Connell, secretary, Patrick O'Brien, sergeant-at-arms. At the request of the Ladies' Garment Workers the Secretary was instructed to send an invitation to the manufacturers to meet with representatives of the union and the officers of the Council for a conference in the office of the Council, February 8th. Acting upon the instruction of the Council to revise the "We Don't Patronize List," a number of representatives were present to explain their present activities in prosecuting unfair firms. The case of the Culinary Workers was laid over for further consideration. The Jewelry Workers requested the name of Steffens, 2007 Mission, be taken off the unfair list. The subject-matter of the Emporium was laid over for further consideration. It was explained that the Jewel Tea Company is out of business, and recommended that it be stricken from the unfair list. Recommended that the Pacific Luggage Company be taken from the unfair list. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Moving Picture Operators—Reported that the Fairyland Theatre is now fair. Chauffeurs—Thanked unions for assistance; Checker Taxi Cab Company has signed agreement for two years. Grocery Clerks—Piggly-Wiggly still unfair. Culinary Workers—Compton's, White Lunches and Chris's are still unfair to their organization.

Label Section—Will meet every third Wednesday evening; Brother Muir will address the Section next meeting.

Ladies' Auxiliary—Are making progress; requested delegates to advise their women folks to join the Auxiliary.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of communication from Delegate Kleinhammer, requesting Council to indorse the acquisition of a playground at Folsom and Twenty-

first streets, the request was complied with and the following resolutions were adopted. Reported progress with reference to the anti-picketing ordinance. Report concurred in.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, In the residential and most thickly populated sections of the Mission district there is a total lack of neighborhood parks and playgrounds, i. e., places of recreation for young and old that may be visited by them without the necessity of paying street-car fare; and

Whereas, The continuous growth of population in the Mission district with each advancing year will make the demands for such recreational facilities more and more pressing and also more and more costly the longer provision therefor is deferred; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 9th day of February, 1923, that we respectfully petition and urge upon the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the Park Commission, and the Playground Commission, that they study the needs of the Mission district with respect to neighborhood parks and playgrounds, and that they formulate policies and plans for the gradual acquisition and equipment of such facilities for recreation in the various congested portions of the district, and that to that end a beginning be made by incorporating in the next budget, and annually thereafter, specific appropriations for the purpose.

New Business—Moved that the Council communicate with the representatives from California in Congress, requesting their assistance in the passage of the reclassification bill; carried. Moved by Delegate Noriega that the boycott be lifted from the Fairyland Theatre; carried. Moved that the Secretary send a circular letter to affiliated unions requesting them to write to beverage manufacturers, and request them to use lithographers' union label wrappers on their products; carried. Moved that a line be added to the unfair list—that all barber shops keeping open on Sunday are unfair; carried.

Receipts—\$436.31. Expenses—\$170.81.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held February 7, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:00 by President Quinn, with all officers present except A. C. Sheahan and J. Frankenstein.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communication—Received from the Union Label Trades Department, in regard to the Section's campaign for more locals; received and referred to the Secretary to answer. Minutes of the Building Trades; received, noted and filed. From the Auxiliary of the Label Section; read and referred to the press for publicity.

Credentials—Received from the Bill Posters, Glove Workers, Janitors, Garment Workers No. 131, Upholsterers. Moved and seconded that the credentials be received and the delegates present be seated.

Reports of Unions—Cooks No. 44 reported that business is good; local voted to pay the per capita tax for label agent. Typographical No. 21 reported that the commercial shops are slow but the newspapers are busy. Cigarmakers reported that business is fair; Petri Cigar Co. is still unfair; ask a demand for their label when buying cigars. Painters No. 19 reported that business is fair; local is asking delegate where to buy union-made goods served by union clerks. Labor Publicity Committee reported that the Emporium is still unfair. Garment Workers reported that the

trouble with Eagleson's has been straightened out. Glove Workers reported that business is good, seven factories in the Bay District are using the label; committee from the Section appeared before the local and gave an interesting talk on the union label, card and button. Pressmen reported that business is good. Butchers No. 115 reported that business is good; look for and demand the union button of the Butcher who waits on you. Auxiliary reported that their social night was a great success; ten women signed the roll of the Auxiliary; delegate told of the trouble she had in trying to get a pair of shoes with the label. Visiting Committee appeared before 25 locals in the last two weeks in their campaign for more women to affiliate with the Auxiliary. Grocery Clerks reported that the Piggly-Wiggly stores are still unfair; have stores in the Granada Market, Twenty-third and Mission, Westwood Park, Eighth avenue and Clement, and going to open a new store at Eighteenth and Castro; White's Cash and Carry at Twenty-sixth and Castro is also unfair; ask a demand for the Clerks' working button, color changes every month, color for February is tan; Great Western Grocery is also unfair. Hoisting Engineers reported that business is good; local has calls for men outside of town; initiated seven members in the last month. Bill Posters reported that business is good; all members working. Box Makers reported that they have started a membership campaign. Culinary Workers reported that business is good; Boos Bros., White Lunches, Compton's, Clinton's and Chris's at Sixth and Market are still unfair; Electric Kitchen at Van Ness avenue and Market is also unfair; all the Greek restaurants on the waterfront are unfair; Dairy Lunches have signed up the new wage scale. Label Agent reported that he visited a firm in regard to the Coopers' label. Carpenters No. 34 reported that

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business is good; still carrying on the membership campaign.

Dues, \$11; Agent Fund, \$5; Total, \$16.
Disbursements, \$50.

Agitation Committee reported that they met last Tuesday in the office of the Labor Council. Moved and seconded that the report of the Agitation Committee be accepted.

Moved and seconded that the meetings of the Agitation Committee will be held in the office of the Labor Council; motion carried.

There being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 11:20 to meet again on February 21st.

Don't fail to come to the Section's Whist Party on February 21st.

You are urged to stay away from the Emporium.

Demand the label on all things that you buy, and see that the man or woman who waits on you has a union button or card.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

OAKLAND BRANCH MOVED.

Walter G. Mathewson, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has ordered the removal of the Oakland branch office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to Room 701, City Hall. This branch, recently opened in Oakland, was until now located in the rooms of the State Free Public Employment Office at Tenth and Franklin streets.

According to Mr. Mathewson, this early removal of the new branch to the City Hall became necessary as a result of the unexpected volume of business which had rapidly developed in the Oakland branch office. "We are very fortunate," said Mr. Mathewson, "in being able at this time to avail ourselves of the generous offer of Mayor Davie to occupy Room 701 of the Oakland City Hall for our new branch office. The space available in the rooms of the State Free Public Employment Offices has proved inadequate for the amount of business transacted in the Oakland branch office. Moreover, some confusion was brought about by the presence of the complaint branch of the Bureau and of the public employment offices in the same quarters." William H. Urmy, deputy labor commissioner, is in charge of the Oakland branch office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Label Section was called to order at 8 p. m., February 6th, in Progress Hall, Labor Temple, with President Sister Minnie Desepte presiding.

Roll was called and all officers were present. Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications were read, noted and filed.

Committees' Reports—Visiting Committee reported progress and that so far 30 Locals had been visited. Social Committee reported everything in readiness for the evening's entertainment.

New Business—A motion was made, seconded and carried that Secretary be instructed to send a communication to the S. F. Labor Council asking them to seat representatives of this Auxiliary as fraternal delegates. Sisters Coakly and Muelser were chosen to represent us.

New Members were obligated and seated.

This being our social night, all other business was dispensed with.

Meeting adjourned at 8:30 p. m. to meet again in regular session February 20, 1923.

Fraternally submitted,
TINA FOSEN, Secretary.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions

A BARBERS' BOARD.

The Barbers' Union has united with the barber shop owners during the last week to secure the passage of a bill in the next session of the State Legislature regulating the barber shops of California.

The bill proposes that the Governor appoint a board of barber examiners consisting of three practical barbers, one of which shall be chosen from the journeymen recommended by the California State Federation of Journeymen Barbers.

The purpose of the bill is declared to be in the interests of better sanitation in barber shops. It was introduced by Senator Edgar S. Hurley on January 18th, and referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation. The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America and the barber shop owners are exerting every effort at the present time to secure the passage of the bill when the Legislature opens March 5.

Those backing the measure claim that there are many barber shops where towels are used on one person during the process of shaving and are later used on another customer or sometimes many other customers. The sponsors of the bill claim that the board of barber examiners could more effectively supervise sanitary regulations through their power to cancel licenses. They declare that brushes, combs, shaving brushes and other tonsorial articles should either be sterilized by immersion in a creosol solution, steam or boiling water. Towels should not be used the second time unless boiled and laundered, according to those favoring the bill.

The bill provides that only those shall be permitted to obtain a barber's license to practice the trade who have studied the occupation as an apprentice, in a barber school or in another State for at least three years.

The applicant for a certificate must also display sufficient knowledge of the antiseptic preparation of barber tools, have a knowledge of common skin diseases and how to prevent the aggravation and spreading of such diseases.

It is proposed that no barber will be allowed to treat any person for a skin disease, and that no person so affected will be allowed to be shaved or have his hair cut in any barber shop.

Any person practicing the barbering trade without receiving a permit from the board of examiners will be fined from \$10 to \$100 or imprisoned from ten to ninety days, or both, according to the proposed act.

To assure the customer that no barber will become reckless while intoxicated, or because of a grudge, the bill provides that any person who is habitually drunk or who has been convicted of a felony will have his license revoked.

Any person doing his tonsorial work in an insanitary manner may also have his permit revoked by the board, which will prescribe the sanitary requirements of barber shops and barber schools.

Barber shops may not employ more than one

apprentice to every two barbers, and barber schools must have one teacher to every fifteen students, according to the provisions of the bill.

A fund is provided for the maintenance of the board, which will be raised by the payment of \$1 for each permit issued. In case more than \$1000 remains in the fund at the expiration of any calendar year, the surplus over that amount will be turned over into the common school fund.

According to the barbers and the barber shop owners, the bill will result in greatly improved sanitary conditions in the barber shops of California if passed.

"While some of the barber shops introduce the most sanitary methods of handling their barber equipment, some of the shops spread diseases and ill-health through the careless manner in which towels, razors, brushes and other barbers' tools are employed on each successive customer without sterilization," said a delegation of barber shop owners and barber employees. "We hope the proposed law will eliminate this."

OAKLANDERS ARRESTED.

William H. Urmy, deputy labor commissioner of the Oakland branch office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has this week caused the arrest of several persons in Oakland for violating State labor laws. Barney Clark, owner of the Square Meal Restaurant at 920 Franklin street, was arrested for failing to pay wages to J. J. Murphy, his cook. The arrest was necessitated by Mr. Clark's unwillingness to settle the matter amiably in Urmy's office. The case was heard by Judge Hennessy who ordered Clark to pay the wages in full. This Clark did, and Murphy received \$45, the full amount due him for the work he had performed for the restaurant owner.

Messrs. James M. Murray and Samuel A. Perlin were arrested for violating the child labor law which prohibits the employment of children on the stage without a permit from the Commissioner of Labor. Murray is the manager of the Claremont Theatre at Oakland, and Perlin is the owner. Messrs. Murray and Perlin pleaded guilty before Judge Hennessy, who suspended sentence on the promise to observe the law in the future.

Louis Kaliski, owner and manager of the Strand Theatre at Alameda, was also arrested for employing children on the stage without a permit. This case will be heard by Judge Weimann of Alameda next Tuesday morning.

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TEXAS ANTI-STRIKE LAW.

Railroad attorneys succeeded in convincing both Senate and House committees of the Texas Legislature that the open port law should not be repealed.

This bill outlaws any strike that interferes with the transportation of commerce, and applies to "person or persons employed in any way on the docks, wharves, switches, railroad tracks, express companies, depots, freight depots, pipe lines or approaches or appurtenances to, or incident to, or used in connection with the handling of commerce by common carriers within this State."

The law defines common carriers to mean "any railway corporation, any express company, any interurban railway company, and street car company, and ship, dock, wharf company, any pipe line company engaged in the transportation of freight, express or passengers."

The law not only accepts the hand-cuff principle of the Kansas "can't-strike" law, but it permits the attorney general of the state or a county attorney to change to any other county he sees fit the trial of workers charged with violating the law.

Where workers are arrested, the attorney general or county attorney may demand a change of venue on the ground that the prosecution can not secure a fair and impartial trial in the county where the indictment is found. Upon the filing of such motion, it shall be the duty of the court to order such change of venue, but he must not select any county that, "in the opinion of the attorney general or the county attorney," is subject to like conditions and objections.

Under this law the prosecution has the sole right to select the county in which workers shall be tried. This county may be hostile to strikers and it may be such a distance that it is impossible for workers to pay the expense of their witnesses.

BIG BUSINESS WARNED.

Testifying before the Senate oil investigating committee, Colonel Robert W. Stewart of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana said American industry must set its house in order and adopt a definite economic policy that will command the respect and support of the people.

The testimony is unusual from many standpoints and especially because business men, when testifying before Congressional committees, have but one song: "Everything is all right with industry save a few agitators who would destroy capital."

The testimony indicates that in the inner circles of big business are those who note the people's growing resentment against the centralization of wealth, excessive profits, stock dividends, low wages and union smashing.

The oil magnate's plain talk has jarred those people "who don't believe in agitators," but who now hear a capitalist talk the same language of men who are called "agitators." The testimony is an acknowledgment that big business has about run its highbinder course and that it must shorten sail and reorganize its policy.

Colonel Stewart's warning is considered so important that the Washington Post, spokesman for the National Administration and friend of trade unions—"when they are run right"—arrays itself in sack cloth and ashes and trumpets to the world: "American industry, in many respects, has been blind to light and deaf to reason affecting its own existence."

BENDER'S

"THE FAMILY SHOE STORE"
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INSIDE STUFF!

By J. M. Baer, the Congressman-Cartoonist.

International Labor News Service.

Have an investigation! And then vested interests control the investigators.

Regulate the trusts! And then big business regulates the regulators.

"Control 'em!" shouts another, and then special privilege controls the controllers.

Start allegation! And, finally, the big interests get a monopoly of the alligators.

It's 'ell, now, isn't it?

The Missouri and North Arkansas had been "valued" at \$16,000,000 and over by the Interstate Commerce Commission by permission of the Esch-Cummins law. It was sold at public sale for \$3,000,000. Some say there is no water in the railroads. What do they call it? "Nothing" is correct.

That's not all! Immediately the men who bought this mob carrier came down to Washington and got a loan of \$3,500,000 through the Interstate Commerce Commission (only one member dissenting). This was also through the kindness of those who voted for the Esch-Cummins law. They got away with it in a week and they say the government is very slow in acting. It is slow when it comes to aiding the farmers and workers. Interesting facts, aren't they? Not so interesting to the taxpayers, most of whom think all this robbery is due to government control.

If, according to Elihu Root, ignorance is the cause of war, there is a great need of education in the world.

SPECULATORS' TRICKS.

In the Senate Mr. Heflin of Alabama read press dispatches to show the excuses of cotton speculators. One dispatch stated: "Reports of further good rains in the South were considered a factor in the decline."

"The rain all over the cotton belt today does not amount to the popping of my finger in its effect upon the cotton crop of this year, which will be planted in April and early in May," said Senator Heflin.

"The cotton speculators of the country, backed by certain spinners here and abroad, beat down the price when they are ready to buy a little of the raw material for the spinning interests. Then in a few days the price will go up a little, and then, when they get ready for another supply of cotton they go out on the exchanges and put out a report that there has been rain in the cotton-producing section, and that is stated to be a reason for the break in the price of cotton three months before planting time. It is the most ridiculous thing I have ever heard."

It is by believing in, loving, and following illimitable ideals that man grows great. . . . They live before us as the image of that unto which we are to grow for ever.—Stopford Brooke.

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MINE OWNERS ALL EXCITED.

By International Labor News Service.

A radio broadcast statement on child labor in coal mines has got the mine owners "all het up" and in Coal Review for January 31st big, black headlines proclaim the labor department lecture a "misleading attack."

The labor department is "sitting pretty" and saying nothing officially. More radio broadcasts are to follow, it is understood, on the same subject.

These statements, broadcasted from the Navy station at Arlington reach half the country.

The joke on the mine owners is that this material was published by the Department of Labor Children's Bureau as a report a year ago and in all that time has not been questioned by mine owners or anyone else.

The mine owners say the broadcasted statement sounded like "an attack that might be launched by the U. M. W. of A."

The government department insists that the facts are accurate and it is pointed out that the mine owners have for a year failed to object, becoming "ried" only when the statement is sent out by radio a year after it was first made public.

TEXT IN THE TEXTILE STRIKE.

By International Labor News Service.

The unreasonableness of the textile operators in their wage cutting policies, against which the employees went on strike in the New England field in 1922, needs no proof aside from the statements of earnings from the textile mills themselves.

After six months of shut-down in the plants of the Pacific Mills at Dover, New Hampshire, and Lawrence, Mass., the company's net earnings for the year ending December 30, 1922, were \$1,354,594. It also declared a stock dividend of \$20,000,000, doubling its outstanding common stock.

Nothing but thorough organization saved the workmen in the textile industry of New England from having their wages cut so far below the level of decent existence that their spirit would have been forever killed. It is this kind of organization, also, that is keeping out of the United States the revolutions that have made Russia what it now is.

LESS WOMEN EMPLOYED.

Contrary to popular opinion, the United States Women's Bureau says there were less women employed in 1920 than in 1910. The bureau bases this statement on a study of the census statistics.

"In continental United States 8,549,511 women 10 years of age and over were gainfully occupied on January 1, 1920," says the bureau. "This number represents an actual increase since 1910 of nearly half a million; but if the increase in population be taken into consideration the proportion of all women 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied decreased from 23.4 per cent in 1910 to 21.1 per cent in 1920."

There was a decrease in the number of women employed as servants, as farm laborers, as dress-makers, and as milliners.

"On the whole, the great change seems to have been in a decrease among women working in or for the home and in personal-service occupations, and a corresponding increase in clerical and allied occupations, in teaching, and in nursing, all of which have been women-employing occupations for many decades, but have not before reached such numerical importance," it is stated.

If you don't demand the union label it is equivalent to creating a job for a non-unionist.

MOB FACTS LAID BARE.

While the Harrison, Ark., mob situation is a closed book in most daily newspaper offices, the state legislative inquiry committee goes on digging up sensational and important information.

Numerous witnesses have testified to being whipped, threatened, imprisoned or deported.

Witnesses also have testified to being sworn in as deputy sheriffs and then being assigned to duty as members of squads of the mob organization!

William Parr, the white-haired marshal of Harrison, has told the committee how he was forced to resign and how he remained hidden in his own attic for hours to "save his neck" from the mob that compelled him to resign.

He and his wife remained in the garret, he said, for 40 hours, from Monday noon until Wednesday forenoon, and while there heard several persons enter the house below and ransack it.

"About noon Monday," he testified, "George O'Neal told me the committee had called him, and asked me to go with him. At the postoffice there was a mob and a fellow called out, 'The Harrison police. Hang the ———.' They pointed guns at me, but we kept on up to the committee room in the Rotary Club. Clay Holt shoved me out, saying: 'We'll get you later,' and down in the street, when the mob threatened me again, Walter Snapp told them: 'Let him alone, now. We'll get him later.' I went home and hid."

A little before daylight Wednesday, he continued, his wife went down town and saw an attorney, Colonel Crump, through whose son-in-law, F. M. Garvin, Parr was told that the committee wanted him to resign. Garvin, he said, wrote out the resignation, took it to the committee after it was signed, and then took Parr up to the committee room, where he recognized among the members Clay Holt, Walter Snapp, Sam Dennis and George McKinney.

He said all the members "gave him a round-up," accusing him of union sympathies and that "Sam" finally said: "Well, we won't whip you. You can go now."

Parr said he went directly to his home and remained there till he started for Little Rock.

One of the most significant pieces of testimony was that given by John T. Rogers, St. Louis newspaper man. Rogers, after describing the difficulty of his efforts to get through mob-ruled territory, said that upon being restrained by mob guards his release was obtained by an appeal to General Manager Murray of the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad. "Murray says pass these men," were the magic words that got Rogers and his journalistic companion out of danger.

In Harrison, Rogers says, he was instructed that what took place there must be a "closed book."

The legislative committee has closed its Little Rock hearings and will hold the remaining hearings in Harrison. It is curious that none of the 12 members of the mob dictatorship was questioned in Little Rock. Neither was General Manager Murray. These are to be heard in Harrison, if at all, for reasons that the committee seems to consider sufficient.

ITALY WITHDRAWS STATE GRANT.

The legislative decree in Italy of October 19, 1919, provided for an annual grant by the state of 40 million lire to the National Unemployment Fund during the first few years after the introduction of compulsory unemployment insurance.

The withdrawal of this state assistance at this time might be thought an indication of the withdrawal of government support to the unemployed.

Such, however, is not the case. The International Labor Office has been informed that as the finances of the fund are in satisfactory condition, the Government has decided to withdraw the state grant in 1923.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The establishment of the eight-hour work day through organized effort has been one of the most important steps made in human progress and development.

The eight-hour work day has opened up opportunities for the workers denied them under the old system of ten and twelve hours.

The difference between the longer and the shorter work day has been used by the workers for their general improvement, for rest, recreation and education, and for the promotion of the things that go to make up a better, happier and more contented life for all.

Among its many activities no movement of organized labor stands out more prominently than does the fight for the shorter work day, with the possible exception of the fight for the right to organize.

There is no phase of our national life where progress has been made that does not reflect in that progress improvements which come as a result of the eight-hour day, directly or indirectly.

The desire of the workers to have a shorter work day is not because they want to evade their responsibilities to give full service.

Labor has learned that the shorter work day has given more time to think, and while recognizing that it is an honor as well as an obligation that all must work, there must also be time for rest, recreation, education and development, and even though all must work in order to live, human life must be protected and prolonged to the fullest period through the shorter work day and that which comes from it, as against the old system of selfish greed and exploitation which gives no opportunities or hope for the future.

The shorter work day has proven to all fair-minded men by the most severe tests that it is fundamentally sound and where it has been in operation for many years the eight-hour day and the 44-hour week have brought most satisfactory results.

Only those who are not in sympathy with organized labor's aims and purposes, those who are selfish and who are not interested in human progress oppose the establishment of the eight-hour work day, but this opposition will not stop the onward trend of this movement for economic and social betterment.

The shorter work day means progress and the world is progressing. Organized labor is keeping step.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

Help yourself by helping others. Demanding the union label on all goods is the way to get results.

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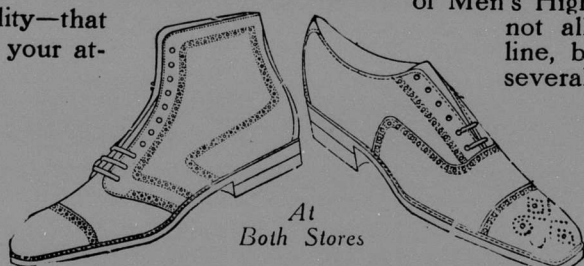
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John Roche of the Alaska fishermen, John A. Kane of the printers, Conrad Witzel of the stationary engineers, Daniel J. Eagan of the picture frame workers, Wilford B. Ringholm of the butchers, John A. Watson of the moving picture operators, U. G. Wilson of the printers.

The laundry workers employed at the relief home have been given an increase in pay after several conferences on the subject between Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council and representatives of the city.

More parks and playgrounds for the Mission, Potrero and other congested districts in San Francisco is advocated in resolutions adopted by the Labor Council upon recommendation of its law and legislative committee.

M. Zaritsky of New York City, general president of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America, is spending a few days in San Francisco in the interest of the local Cap Makers' Union.

The World War Veterans has officially requested the San Francisco Labor Council to endorse the organization, which, the officers and

members claim, is identical with the American Federation of Labor in its principles and interests. The matter has been referred to the executive committee of the Labor Council for investigation and report.

Bakers' Union No. 24 has elected the following delegates to the Labor Council: A. Hauser, Lincoln Martin, John Noll, K. Hess, J. Tousaint, S. K. Leman, Herman Koenig.

During the past month the American Federation of Labor chartered three local trade unions and two new central labor councils, according to the monthly report of Secretary Frank Morrison.

An enjoyable dance and card party was given last Tuesday night by Federal Employees' Union No. 1, under the direction of the following committee: Vivian Macgrath, Mrs. O. F. Ritter, Claire Lammon, Josephine Lane, W. J. Cuthbertson, Scott Irwin, David Lawler, A. Marisch, W. A. Hamburg, Al. Berryessa.

The jurisdictional dispute of many years' standing between the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has just been decided in favor of the teamsters' organization by a board of arbitration at Washington, D. C.

ORPHEUM.

William Faversham, the distinguished dramatic star, heads the Orpheum bill which opens Sunday matinee, February 18. Marking his first bow to vaudeville audiences, Mr. Faversham brings an aristocrat among one-act plays, "A Marriage Has Been Arranged," by Alfred Sutro, for his two-day debut. Mr. Faversham's past record of dramatic achievements is too well known to require enumeration including as it does his work in "The Walls of Jericho," "The Squaw Man," "Lord and Lady Algy," etc. His vaudeville playlet is full of brilliant dialogue and delightful situations. The coming of William Faversham combining his name with that of the brilliant author, Alfred Sutro, is creating a furore in vaudeville, even though distinguished names are becoming an every-day occurrence.

Frank Davis and Adele Darnell are musical comedy funsters who bring a great comedy skit called "Birdseed."

Jack Osterman is probably the youngest of vaudeville singles and still one of the most successful. He combines the irresistibility of youth and inherited ability with sparkling bits of stories and songs.

The introduction to San Francisco audiences as a vaudeville act takes place with the appearance of Frances Williams and Miss Vannessi. Both local girls are proteges of Fanchon and Marco. The girls give promise of being one of the most sensational headline attractions in vaudeville. They are to be assisted by Arthur Freed, who wrote "After Every Party," "Peggy Dear," "Apple Sauce," etc., and Jack Gifford in what is titled "A Revelation of Color, Rhythm and Melody." They have a specially staged production, and special numbers.

Two pretty misses remembered for their work with the Harry Carroll who since that time have gained Eastern success, are the Love Twins, "The Two Little Loving Love Birds."

Carl, Francis and Clarie present a miniature farce entitled "Thanksgiving."

Lucas and Inez, perfectly proportioned, present a beautiful act entitled "An Art Classic." Their imitations of the slow motion camera is a masterpiece of physical development.

Al. and Art. Barton present "Kentucky, U. S. A."

BUREAU EMPLOYEES REINSTATED.

An executive order restoring the civil service rights of seventeen of the employees of the bureau of engraving and printing who were removed nearly a year ago after an investigation, was issued Wednesday from the White House.

The order set forth that the seventeen individuals "who were separated from the bureau of engraving and printing" would be eligible to re-enter any part of the Government's classified service "in appropriate positions for a period of five years from March 31, 1922, on certificate of the civil service commission.

Six additional former employees were declared by the order to be not eligible for re-entrance, since they had been retired upon annuity.

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